

the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service

# 黒鷺死体宅配便

eiji otsuka 大塚英志 housui yamazaki 山崎峰水

### STAFF A



Psychic [イタコ]: 死体との対話

#### STAFF B



Dowsing [ダウジング]: 死体の捜索

#### STAFF C



Hacking [ハッキング]:情報の収集

YOUR BODY IS THEIR BUSINESS!



### 黒鷺死体宅配便

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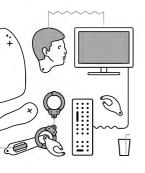
story
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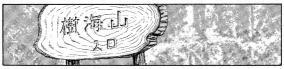
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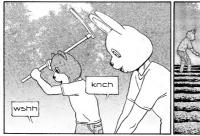
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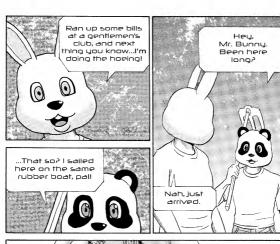


























































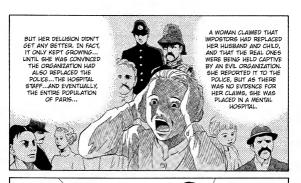






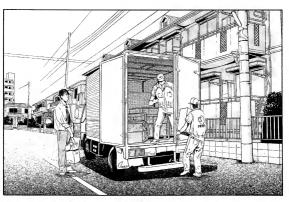


















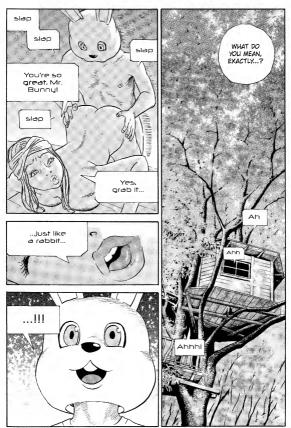
















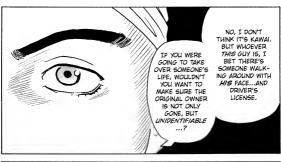






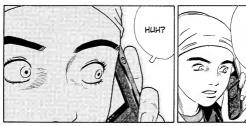


















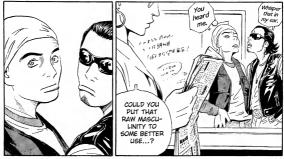
1st delivery: pienie boogie-the end













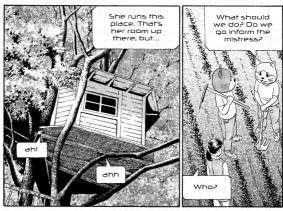
























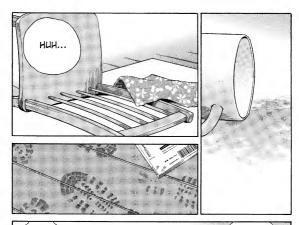




































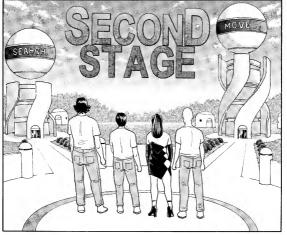




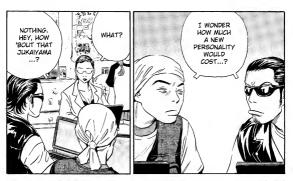




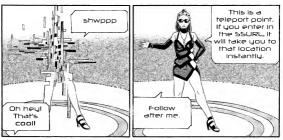


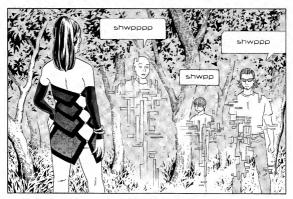


















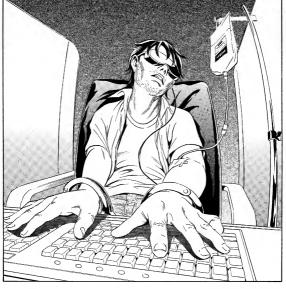




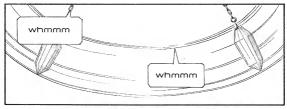








2nd delivery: arienu republic—the end

















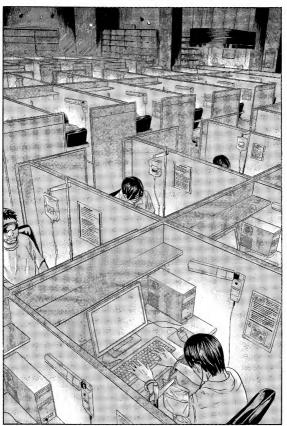


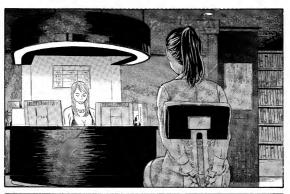


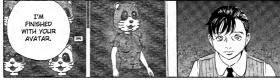




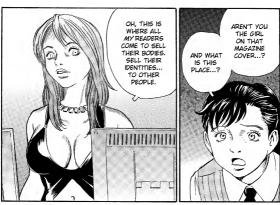






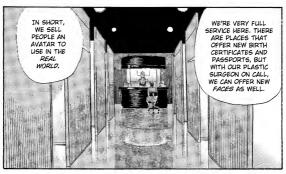












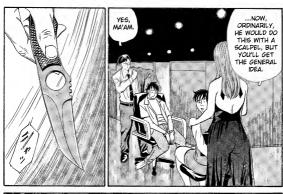


















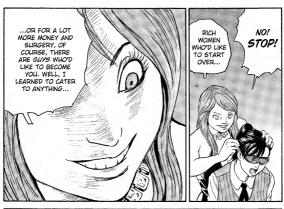














































HUH? NO, HE
WASN'T. WHY
DOES EVERYONE
KEEP THINKING
THAT? IT'S NOT
LIKE I WANTED
TO GO OUT
WITH HIM.

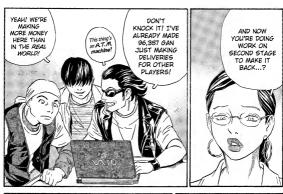












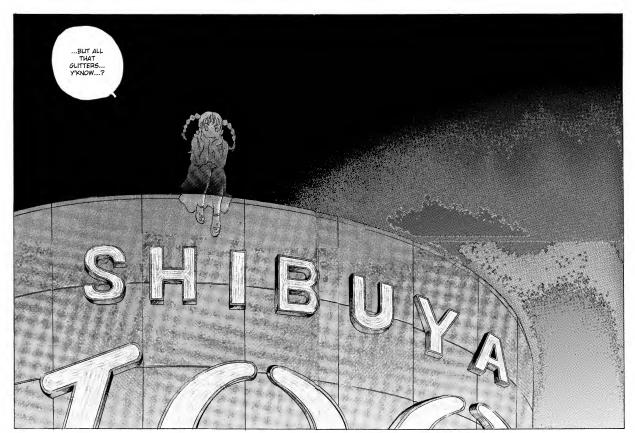


















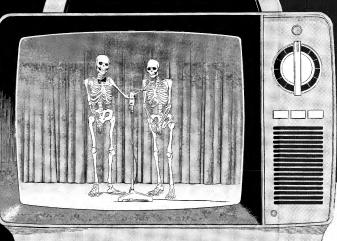








空の果てに腰かけて film stiting on the cities of skies





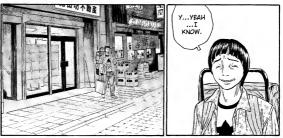
































IT'S JUST THAT I THOUGHT I SAW THAT GIRL JUST...



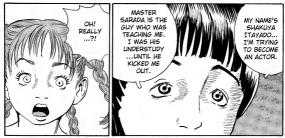


















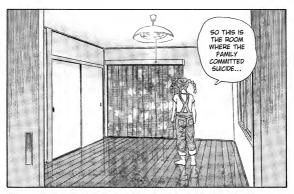






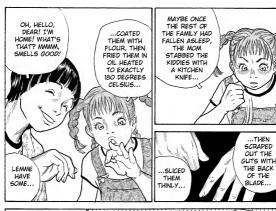










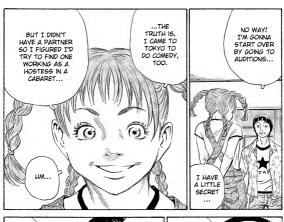




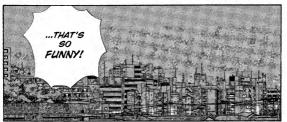


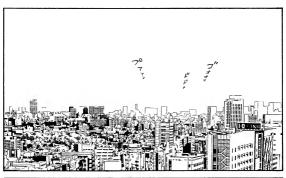








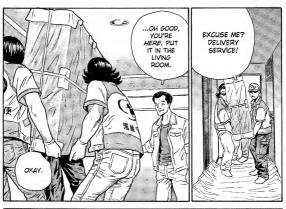






























...THEY RE ALL PLACES WHERE THE PREVIOUS TENANTS HAVE DIED.







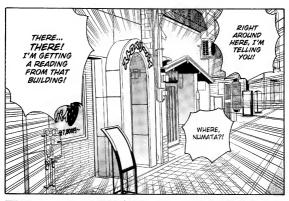










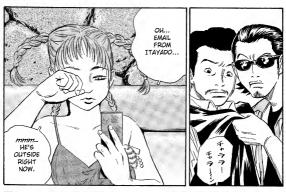






















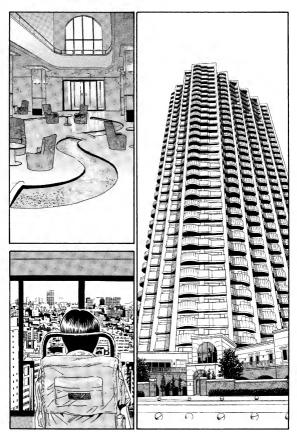














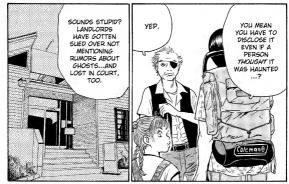


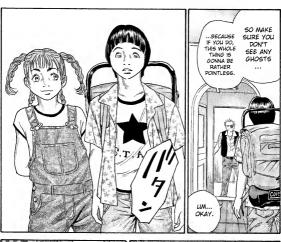
























































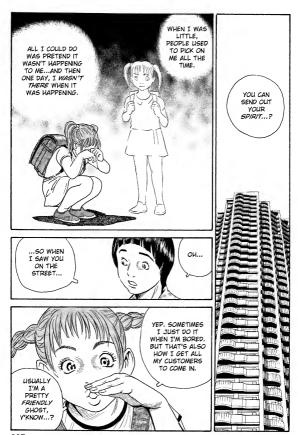


YOU DID A

REALLY

GOOD SHOW

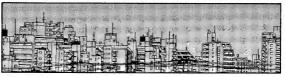
TODAY --











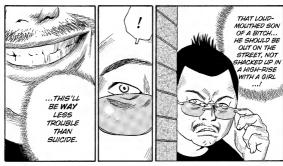






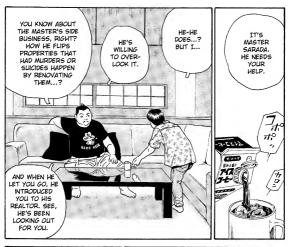
































5th delivery: a single bound to the moat—the end

























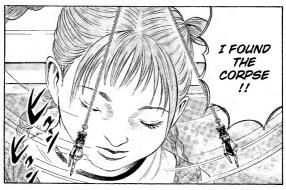


















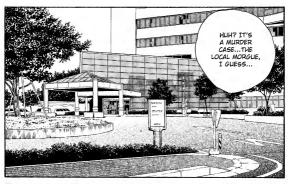














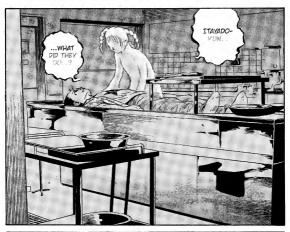
















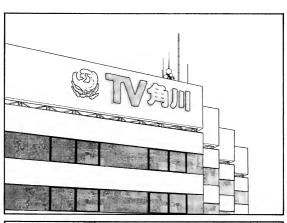




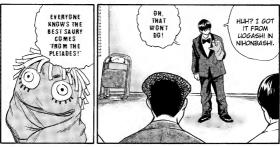


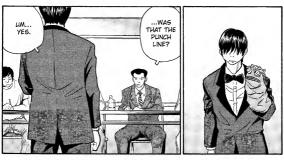


























I'M FINE...











MENTION IT.

YOU'RE NOT

LOOKING TOO

GOOD WITH

NAILS STICKING

--OH, MY

GOSH! DON'T

YOU KNOW YOU

I...SA..ID.

IM...DEA...D...

AL...READY.







FORGIVE ME!
THIS THING
WASN'T MY IDEA!
MASTER SARADA!
HE WAS THE ONE
BEHIND THIS WHOLE
ROUTINE...!



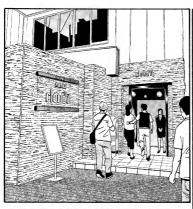






























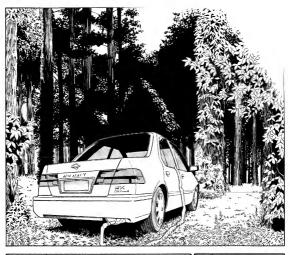


6th delivery; in deep hurt-the end





to the land of ink paintings



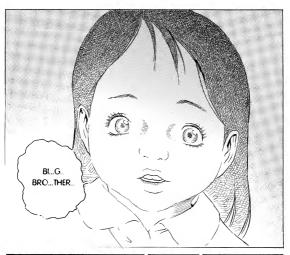


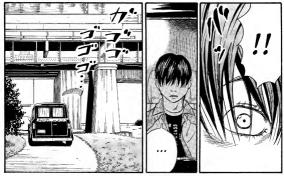


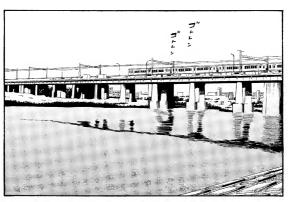




















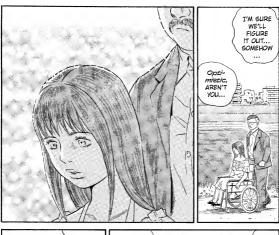


















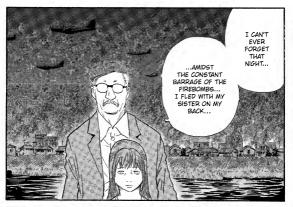










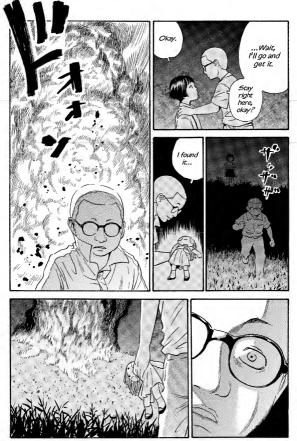
































YOU CAN USE THAT AS YOU WISH...BUT I'M DOING NO MORE WORK FOR YOU.







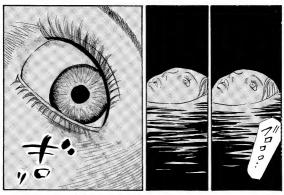






























CAN'T WE FIGURE THIS ONE OUT OURSELVES? KARATSU CAN'T TALK TO A DOLL ANYWAY...









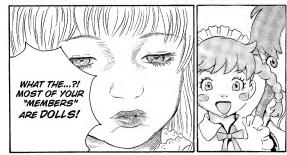
























WELL, OF COURSE
WE KNOW HIM! HE WAS
THE FIRST DOLL MAKER
TO COMBINE A SILICONE
EXTERIOR WITH AN
ARTICULATED FRAME.
MARIA TYPE ZERO WAS
HIS PROTOTYPE
CONCEPT...





W-WELL...NO!
THAT'S WHY MARIA
IS SO RARE! HE
HASN'T BEEN IN
BUSINESS FOR
YEARS...
NOBODY EVEN
KNOWS IF HE'S
STILL ALIVE...

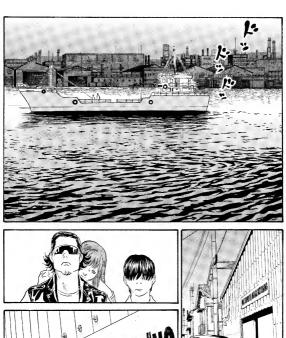






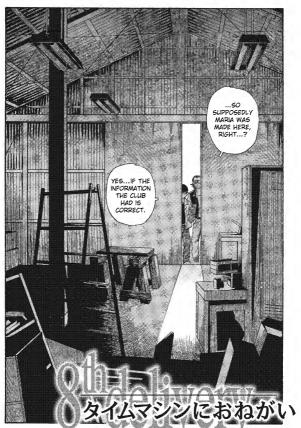


7th delivery: to the land of ink paintings-the end









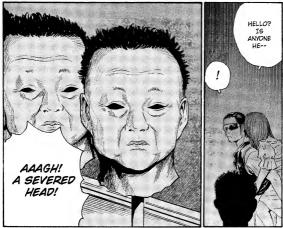
time machine







WHEN YOU
STOP TO THINK
ABOUT IT, WE'RE
LUCKY WE
DON'T HAVE TO
PAY RENT ON
OUR OFFICE...









WANT TO BE THIS GUY?

THIS FACE IS

FAMILIAR...



OH...I WAS A LITTLE SCARED

THERE FOR

A MOMENT.



YEAH.
ISN'T THAT
WHAT'S-HISNAME...? THE
GUY WHO
RUNG THAT
COUNTRY...?

















THESE FOR THE BODY DOUBLES, IT SEEMS.





WAIT A MINUTE!

WHAT WOULD

11

THE REAL

DICTATOR









WHAT ARE
YOU GOING TO
DO?! YOU'RE
A LENGTH
OF FELT
WRAPPED IN
MANILA ROPE!



































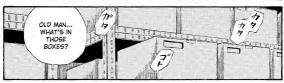


























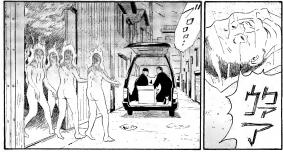






























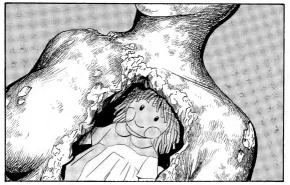








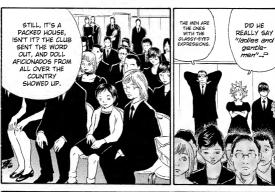


















8th delivery: time machine—the end continued in the kurosagi corpse delivery service vol. 13

### the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service

# 黒鷺死体宅配便

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# **DISJECTA MEMBRA**

SOUND FX GLOSSARY AND NOTES ON KUROSAGI VOL. 12 BY TOSHIFUMI YOSHIDA introduction and additional comments by the editor

TO INCREASE YOUR ENJOYMENT of the distinctive Japanese visual style of this manga, we've included a guide to the sound effects (or "FX") used inside. It is suggested the reader not constantly consult this glossary as they read through, but regard it as supplemental information, in the manner of footnotes, or perhaps one of those nutritional supplements, the kind that's long and difficult to swallow. If you want to imagine it being read aloud by Osaka, after the manner of her lecture to Sakaki on hemorrhoids in episode five of Azumanga Dajoh. please go right ahead. In either Yuki Matsuoka or Kira Vincent-Davis's voice-I like them both.

Japanese, like English, did not independently invent its own writing system, but instead borrowed and modified the system used by the then-dominant cultural power in its part of the world. We still call the letters we use to write English today the "Roman" alphabet, for the simple reason that about 1,600 years ago, the earliest English speakers, living on the frontier of the Roman Empire, began to use the same letters the Romans used for their Latin language to write out English.

Around that very same time, on the other side of the planet, Japan, like England, was another example of an island civilization lying across the sea from a great empire—in this case, that of China. Likewise, the Japanese borrowed from the Chinese writing system, which then, as now, consisted of thousands of complex symbols—today in

China officially referred to in the Roman alphabet as hanzi, but which the Japanese pronounce as kanji. For example, all the Japanese characters you see on the front cover of The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service—the seven which make up the original title and the four each which make up the creators' names—are examples of kanji. Of course, all of them were hanzi first—although the Japanese did also invent some original kanji of their own, just as new hanzi have been created over the centuries as Chinese evolved.

Whereas the various dialects of Chinese are written entirely in hanzi, it is impractical to render the Japanese language entirely in them. To compare once more, English is a notoriously difficult language in which to spell properly, and this is in part because it uses an alphabet designed for another language, Latin, whose sounds are different (this is, of course, putting aside the fact the sounds of both languages experienced change over time). The challenges the Japanese faced in using the Chinese writing system for their own language were even greater, for whereas spoken English and Latin are at least from a common language family, spoken Japanese is unrelated to any of the various dialects of spoken Chinese. The complicated writing system the Japanese evolved represents an adjustment to these great differences.

When the Japanese borrowed hanzi to become kanji, what they were getting was a way to write out (remember, they already had ways to say) their vocabulary. Nouns, verbs, many adjectives, the names of places and people-that's what kanji are used for, the fundamental data of the written language. The practical use and processing of that "data"-its grammar and pronunciation-is another matter entirely. Because spoken Japanese neither sounds nor functions like Chinese, the first work-around tried was a system called manyogana, where individual kanii were picked to represent certain syllables in Japanese. A similar method is still used in Chinese today to spell out foreign names; companies and individuals often try to choose hanzi for this purpose that have an auspicious, or at least not insulting, meaning. As you will also observe in Kurosagi and elsewhere, the meaning behind the characters that make up a personal name are an important literary element of Japanese as well.

The commentary in Katsuva Terada's The Monkey King (also available from Dark Horse, and also translated by Toshifumi Yoshida) notes the importance that not only Chinese, but also Indian culture had on Japan at this time in history—particularly. through Buddhism. Just as in Western history at this time, religious communities in Asia were associated with learning, as priests and monks were more likely to be literate than other groups in society. It is believed the northeast Indian Siddham script studied by Kukai (died 835 AD), founder of the Shingon sect of Japanese Buddhism, inspired him to create the solution for writing Japanese still used today. Kukai is credited with the idea of taking the manyogana and making shorthand versions of themwhich are now known simply as kana. The improvement in efficiency was dramatic: a kanii previously used to represent a sound. which might have taken a dozen strokes to draw, was now replaced by a kana that took three or four

Unlike the original kanji they were based on, the new kana had only a sound meaning. And unlike the thousands of kanji, there are only forty-six kana, which can be used to spell out any word in the Japanese language, including the many ordinarily written with kanji (Japanese keyboards work on this principle). The same set of forty-six kana is written two different ways depending on its intended use: cursive style, hiragana, and block style, katakana. Naturally, sound FX in manga are almost always written out using kana.

Kana works somewhat differently than the Roman alphabet. For example, while there are separate kana for each of the five vowels (the Japanese order is not A-E-I-O-U as in English, but A-I-U-E-O), there are, except for n, no separate kana for consonants (the middle n in the word ninia illustrates this exception). Instead, kana work by grouping together consonants with vowels: for example, there are five kana for sounds starting with k, depending on which vowel follows it-in Japanese vowel order, they go KA, KI, KU, KE, KO. The next set of kana begins with s sounds, so SA, SHI, SU, SE, SO, and so on. You will observe this kind of consonantvowel pattern in the FX listings for Kurosagi Vol. 12 below.

Katakana are generally used for manga sound FX, but on occasion hiragana are used instead. This is commonly done when the sound is one associated with a human body, but can be a subtler aesthetic choice by the artist as well. In Kurosagi Vol. 12 you can see an example on 54.1, with the ZUUN, as Yaichi manifests him(?)self; it is written ずうん. Note its more cursive appearance compared to other FX. If it had been written in katakana style, it would look like ズウン.

To see how to use this glossary, take an example from page 10: "10.2 FX: KIII—car

coming to a stop." 10.2 means the FX is the one on page 10, in panel 2. KIII is the sound these kanaーキイイツ—literally stand for: note that the small character "tsu" (ツ) at the end, commonly seen in manga FX, is not actually considered part of the sound itself, but serves to indicate that this is the kind of sound that stops suddenly. After the dash comes an explanation of what the sound represents (in some cases it will be less obvious than others). Note that in cases where there are two or more different sounds in a single panel, an extra number is used to differentiate them from right to left; or, in cases where right and left are less clear, in clockwise order.

The use of kana in these FX also illustrates another aspect of written Japanese-its flexible reading order. For example, the way you're reading the pages and panels of this book in general-going from right to left, and from top to bottom—is similar to the order in which Japanese is also written in most forms of print: books, magazines, and newspapers. However, some of the FX in Kurosagi (and manga in general) read left to right. This kind of flexibility is also to be found on Japanese web pages, which usually also read left to right. In other words, Japanese doesn't simply read "the other way" from English; the Japanese themselves are used to reading it in several different directions

The explanation of what the sound represents may sometimes be surprising, but every culture "hears" sounds differently. Note that manga FX do not even necessarily represent literal sounds. Such "mimetic" words, which represent an imagined sound, or even a state of mind, are called *gitaigo* in Japanese. Like the onomatopoeic *giseigo* (the words used to represent literal sounds—i.e., most FX in this glossary are classed as *giseigo*), they are also used in colloquial

speech and writing. A Japanese, for example, might say that something bounced by saying PURIN, or talk about eating by saying MUGU MUGU. It's something like describing chatter in English by saying "yadda yadda yadda" instead.

One important last note: all these spelledout kana vowels should be pronounced as they are in Japanese: A as ah, I as eee, U as ooh, E as eh, and O as oh.

0.0

Thank you for waiting. I'm not sure where to start apologizing-so why not with the front cover? No sooner did you rip off the bestickered shrink wrap than your fingers sensed something was wrong. Something was different-namely, Kurosagi no longer has the rough cover stock it had for the first eleven volumes This stock was originally introduced in an attempt to echo the brown wrapping-paper dust jacket used by designer Bunpei Yorifuji on the original editions of Kurosagi, Writer Eiii Otsuka is unusual among manga creators in using separate design studios (as opposed to the interior artist) to create the cover, and often the covers of his manga involve experimentation with the stock (fancy printer speak for the kind of paper) as well as the cover's graphic design; for example, other manga to come out of his studio had covers with the texture of rice paper or linen. As mentioned, the original Japanese covers of Kurosagi used stock with the look and feel of brown wrapping paper. This is workable as a slipcover (the standard kind of cover on Japanese paperbacks) but far too light to serve as the cover of an American-style paperback, so we

used the brown cardboard with which you've been familiar. The irony is that this "rough"-looking stock is actually rather expensive compared to the kind used in typical US editions of manga, and as Kurosagi regrettably doesn't sell very well, we decided this would be the least compromising place to cut costs. If you've run into some recent reprintings of earlier volumes of Kurosagi, you might have already seen that they use this new stockperhaps we should have made the transition when the covers also switched to black with vol. 11, but here we are And we are still here As Joker said in Full Metal Jacket. germane to this series, "The dead know only one thing. It is better to be alive." The fact some volumes of Kurosagi have gone into multiple printings may seem to contradict the notion it has low sales, but it is much cheaper to reprint volumes that have already been produced, than it is to produce new ones. By the way, on the cover of the original Japanese vol. 12, right where "YOUR BODY IS THEIR BUSI-NESS!" is on the English edition, it savs Masaka no Hariuddo eizooka shinkoo naka!-- "Hard to believe. but a Hollywood movie is in the planning!" I would make a 1941 reference at this point, but we are professionals, after all.

This time around, all the chapter titles in the volume are songs by the seventies rock group Sadistic Mika Band, whose name was in part a play on John Lennon and Yoko Ono's (were the editor a boomer instead of Gen-X, he would have just said "John and Yoko's") Plastic

One Band The "Mika" in the name was their lead vocalist, Mika Fukui; various stories are given to explain the "Sadistic" part, but one is the manner in which she was said to wield her knife in the kitchen Fukui was married to the band's rhythm. guitarist and lead figure, Kazuhiko Kato, who had already achieved success in the late 1960s with the single "Kaettekita vopparai" ("I Only Live Twice"-a riff on the 1967 James Bond movie filmed in Japan. You Only Live Twice). Their first and second albums, the 1972 self-titled Sadistic Mika Band and 1974's critically acclaimed concept album Black Ship (the concept was the arrival to a largely isolated Japan in 1853 of Commodore Matthew Perry from the US in his fleet of "black ships," and the new ideas the visit helped spread) can be found together on one CD as a 1998 rerelease from the British label See For Miles. The fact it was issued on a LIK label reflects Sadistic Mika Band's connections there; Black Ship was produced in London by Chris Thomas, at the time associated with Roxy Music, for whom Sadistic Mika Band would open on their 1975 tour. The band broke up after Mika and Kazuhiko divorced (she then married Thomas) but its members continued successful careers, including percussionist Yukihiro Takahashi, who became drummer and vocalist of electropop pioneers Yellow Magic Orchestra Kazuhiko Kato would later make a famous contribution to anime as the composer of the eponymous "Ai Oboeteimasuka" ("Do You Remember Love?"), sung by Lynn Minmay

2.1

during the climactic battle in the 1984 Macross movie of the same name. On October 17, 2009, Kato's body was found hanging in a hotel bathroom in the resort city of Karuizawa, accompanied by two suicide notes; Kato, aged sixty-two, was said to have told friends, "I have nothing left that I want to do." The translator remarks that if the Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service really existed, this would have been a prime setup for one of their adventures.

- 5.2 The sign says "Jukaiyama Entrance." Jukaiyama, meaning "tree sea mountain," is a popular nickname for the vast Aokigahara Forest, the infamous real-life locale for suicide that's figured in Kurosagi since the very first story.
- 7.2 In the original Japanese, she said u fu fu, a sound that (at least in manga) is considered to be a sexy chuckle.
- 10.2 FX: KIII—car coming to a stop
- 10.3 FX: GACHA—door opening
- 15.1 FX: GOGOGO PUWAAAN DODO traffic/construction noises
- 16.4 The last time we ran into Dr. Kayama (in vol. 6). Karatsu noted that she got to call Sasaki (her patient) by her first name. Ao. first-name intimacy being more rare in Japan than in the United States. Even men who have known each other for years and consider themselves friends might use last names: their familiarity will be shown by the fact they don't use -san at the end of it Yata has apparently gotten to the point where he calls Makino by her first name (Keiko), but none of the other characters address each other this way.

- 19.3 Whereas you have to register with the government in the US to, for example, vote or get a driver's license, there is no general requirement to register your residence, as there is in certain countries, including Japan. The registration in Japan is often done at the ward level (for example, Shinjuku, whose municipal government Sasavama works for is a ward).
- Shinjuku, whose municipal government Sasayama works for, is a ward).

  20.6 FX/balloon: GASA—taking magazine out of bag
- Note the square "QR code" ("quick 21.1 response") in the center right of the cover. Despite the near-ubiquity of cell phones in America, it is estimated that only a third of American cell users have used a QR code yet, although numbers are increasing rapidly as US retailers such as Ralph Lauren and Starbucks use them in their own advertising campaigns. But the codes date back to 1994 in Japan, where they were invented by Denso Wave to track vehicle parts. By 1999, Kadokawa was using them on the spines of the original Japanese tankobon of the manga The Ring to help coordinate promotion with the movie. In Japan. where these are much more common, a person would be more likely to access them through their mobile phone than a webcam. The editor doesn't have a cell phone, reflecting that while it might be important to be able to get in touch with, say, a doctor or James Bond in a hurry, I can't really ever picture a dramatic shot of the president at his desk, the Cabinet gathered around him in silence . . . his head in his hands as he grapples with the weight of some terrible decision . . . then underlit as he slowly picks up

- the hotline to say . . . "Get me . . . the manga editor."
- 21.3 The phrase with ero ("erotic") suggests "otaku" is not confined to those lacking depth perception. During a recent appearance on the always-recommended Anime World Order podcast, Patrick Macias suggested that whatever scariness the word otaku might retain in Japan in 2012, it's among the older generation and not the young. Unfortunately, just as in America, in Japan, it is the older generation that votes, and not the young. . . .
- 22.2 FX/balloon: PAN—flesh slapping together. "The slapping's getting louder/You don't want them to clown you/In this situation/What do you do?"—Digital Underground, "Freaks of the Industry."
- 23.3 FX/balloon: GACHA—door opening24.2 FX: BASA—sound of newspapers
- hitting table
  26.4 FX/balloon: JAKKA JAN JARARA-

RAN-ringtone

- 27.1 Dr. Kayama called her "Suzuki-san," but Karatsu uses "Yuka-san." Very smooth, that Karatsu
- 29.1 In Japanese, arienu is a phrase that means "doesn't exist" or "not possible." Even though the entire name of the song is in Japanese, "Arienu kyoowakoku," the arienu part is written in katakana, as if it were trying to spell out the name of a foreign country. For example, the official name of France, République française, is written in Japanese in a similar way to this chapter title, as フランス共 和国 (Furansu kvoowa-koku), Because Japanese uses four different scripts, having their origins in three different cultures (the Western Roman alphabet, the Chinese-derived

- kanji, and the Japanese-developed katakana and hiragana), the possibilities of shading, tone, and double meaning in the language go beyond just wordplay to incorporate what might be called "script play" as well. I'm not sure there actually is a proper term for this idea in English writing, since we only use one script in our language.
- 30.2 FX: GASASA—spreading map open31.5 FX/balloon: ZA—footstep
- 33.5 FX/balloon: GACHA—door opening
- 34.1.1 FX/balloon: GISHI—sound of squeaking bed springs
- 34.1.2 FX/balloon: GISHI—sound of squeaking bed springs
- 34.1.3 FX/balloon: GISHI—sound of squeaking bed springs
- 34.3 FX/balloon:PEKO—bowing sound 34.4 FX/balloon:GII—door creaking
- closed
  35.6 FX/balloon: NUPO—popping-out
- sound of Momoka getting up

  37.3 FX/balloon: SHUBA—clothes
  appearing
- 38.1 FX/balloons: PINPOON PINPOON PINPOON—doorbell sounds
- 38.4 FX: KACHARI—unlatching sound
- 40.1 FX: GATA—picking up laptop
- **40.2 FX: PARA**—piece of paper fluttering out
- 42.4 FX: GOTO—putting down laptop42.5 FX: GACHA—door opening
- 44.1.1 FX/balloon: CHIKO—hitting Enter
- 44.1.2 FX/balloon: KAKO—hitting Enter key
- 44.1.3 FX/balloon: KACHI—hitting Enter key
- 44.2 FX: GYRURURU—sound of spinning44.3 FX: GURUN—login sound for Second
- Life?
  46.5 FX/balloon: SHUPAA—teleporting
- sound

- 47.1.1 FX/balloon: SHUPAPA—teleporting sound
- 47.1.2 FX/balloon: SHUPAA—teleporting sound
- 47.1.3 FX/balloon: SHUPAPAPA—teleporting sound
- 47.4 FX/balloon: SHUPA—teleporting sound
- **48.1 FX/balloon: CHARAN—**sound of pendulum dangling
- 48.5.1 FX/balloon: HYUN—sound of pendulum swinging
- 48.5.2 FX/balloon: HYUN—sound of pendulum swinging
  49.1 FX/balloon: DADADADADA
- running sound
- 50.1 FX: CHARA—sound of handcuffs rattling
- 51.1.1 FX/balloon: HYUN—sound of pendulum swinging
- 51.1.2 FX/balloon: HYUN—sound of pendulum swinging
- 53.6 FX: SU—placing hand on body
- 54.1 FX: ZUUN—Yaichi manifesting
   54.2 FX: SU—Yaichi touching Kuro's hand
- 54.3 FX/balloon: PIKUN—dead body twitching
- 54.4.1 FX/balloon: BIKU—dead body twitching
- **54.4.2 FX/balloon: BIKUN**—dead body twitching
- **54.5.1 FX/balloon: KAKO**—sound of keys being typed
- 54.5.2 FX/balloon: KO—sound of keys being typed
- being typed

  54.5.3 FX/balloon: KAKO—sound of keys
- being typed

  54.5.4 FX/balloon: KO—sound of keys
  being typed
- 56.3 On the sign, you can read "Internet café" in English, but above the English word "CHARGE" is the word "MANGA" in katakana (written here in all caps because another effect of using katakana to write Japanese

words is to suggest emphasis). This is, of course a reference to the magazine Kurosagi was running in at the time, the now-defunct Comic Charge (see note for 34.3 in vol. 10's Disjecta Membra). This is not the first time Kurosagi has referenced Charge, just as it has referenced its publisher Kadokawa on multiple occasions-I love how Eiii Otsuka has no compunctions about suggesting the very magazine his readers are holding is complicit in the terrible crimes depicted within. You can see this establishment does in fact have bookshelves full. of manga against the far walls, and it seems not too dissimilar a place to the manga café that was the abode of the hapless part-timer in vol. 8's 2nd Delivery. It may also seem not too dissimilar to how their habitués feel about their prospects

- 60.4 The virtual farm the residents of Second Stage were laboring on might seem inspired by such online games as Happy Farm, FarmVille, or Farm Town, but this story, having begun in the spring of 2008 in Comic Charge, predates them all by
- several months.

  60.5 Miss Momoka's business model is somewhat reminiscent of a lesser-known (and even creepier) work by the director of The Manchurian Candidate, John Frankenheimer's 1966 film Seconds, which starred Rock Hudson as a successful businessman who (semi)willingly goes along with a sinister company's offer to fake his death and create a new identity through plastic surgery and reeducation. Rock Hudson, known

as a handsome leading man in

romantic comedies of the 1950s and sixties, kept his homosexuality secret for the sake of his career, and it remained unknown to the general public until his death from AIDS in 1985—perhaps understandably, some critics have re-viewed Hudson's performance in Seconds in this light.

- 61.1 FX: GORORO-sound of office chair casters rolling
- 61.3 Dr. Evil, of course, does the smile with the little finger to show how pleased he is with an evil plan, but long before that, sinister and haughty women in manga did it to accompany an open-mouthed laugh (usually an oh ho ho! although in the original, Momoka did an ah ha ha ha!). This is to show one's refinement, a variation of the gesture traditionally associated with "proper" feminine manners in Japan (and elsewhere) of covering one's mouth to screen sudden changes of expression. such as laughing, shock, or vawning. The editor, by the way, would like to see a gender-neutral revival of the practice for yawning.
- 61.4 A soapland, in its various incarnations, has for decades been the Japanese equivalent of a "massage parlor," only rather than receive a therapeutic massage, you receive a therapeutic washing. So if there is a place in your town offering "Oriental massage," but it turns out they only use a thin folding mat and oil, complain that you have received a mere Orientialist massage
- 62.2 FX/balloon: SHA-taking out knife 62.4 FX/balloon: BUTSU-piercing skin
- 62.5.1 FX/balloon:ZAKU—cutting sound
- 62.5.2 FX/balloon:ZAKU-cutting sound 63.1.1 FX/balloon: JI-cutting sound

- 63.1.2 FX/balloon: JI-cutting sound
- 63.1.3 FX/balloon: BARI-ripping skin off
- 63.1.4 FX/balloon: BI-ripping skin off
- 63.1.5 FX/balloon: BI-ripping skin off

64 1

- FX: PECHA—wet slapping sound 65.3 FX/balloon: KON KON-knock knock
- 66.1 FX: BAAAN-sound of the door slamming open
- 67.4 FX: SU-placing hand on floor
- 68 2 FX/balloon: PIKU-twitch
- 68.3.1 FX/balloon: KATA-rattling in chair
- 68.3.2 FX/balloon: KATA-rattling in chair 68.3.3 FX/balloon: GATAN—rattling in chair.
- 68.5.1 FX/balloon: GATA—thrashing in chair
- 68.5.2 FX/balloon: GATAN—thrashing in chair
- 68.5.3 FX/balloon: GATAN-thrashing in chair
- 69.1 FX: GATAAAN—chair falling over
- 69.2 FX: PETA PETARI—slow footsteps
- 69.3 FX: TATATA DADADA—faster and faster running sounds
- 75.1 Just as Western artists might, it's not uncommon for manga artists to go back and make changes when their work is collected as a graphic novel (tankobon). Sometimes this is for reasons of controversy, but many times it's simply because, on second thought (and away from deadline pressure to turn it in) they wanted to do a scene differently, or perhaps add a bit, since in the tankobon they don't have to worry about taking page count needed for the other stories in the magazine. As you can see, in the tankobon, there are three pages prior to page 78. But when this story originally ran in Comic Charge, there was only one page prior to it. The double-page spread on pages 76-77 didn't appear at all, and Nene's monologue from pages 75 and 77 of the tankobon appeared in just that one single page. Moreover,

that single page wasn't the same as the one you see on page 75; it was three panels instead of two, starting with a close-up on Nene's eye, then an overhead shot of the city streets, then a shot of Nene perched on the rooftop-all done with different drawings. The iconic 109 is a ten-story (eight above ground, two below) shopping mall in Tokyo's Shibuya ward: it has long been a signature destination for young women's fashion in Japan (but by no means the only place; there are, of course, also street and club fashion boutiques that couldn't afford the rents at 109, or wouldn't fit in there in the first place). According to the Japan Times, in 2008 its 120 stores racked up a staggering 28 billion ven in combined sales. 109 is credited by the Times with constant adjustment to changing styles, with almost a third of the stores either being remodeled or changing tenants each year; beginning in the 1990s, fashion magazines began to make stars of the store staff themselves, as so-called "charisma clerks" (a notion which brings to mind the bizarre fact that Movoco Anno did a partial manga

78.1

82.2

ists, and the second at Americans.

80–81: Note that this is the same model TV
set the KCDS has in their clubroom;
its rotary dial and carrying handle
bear mute witness to their poverty.

adaptation of Chasing Amv) and

fashion leaders in their own right.

You can find their English page at

109guide.com/top f.html, although

Shibuva 109 would like to remind

foreigners that there is no bargain-

ing, and you are not allowed to try

on tops. My guess is that the first

restriction is aimed at Chinese tour-

The sign says "Dorotabo Realtors," a play on dorobo, "thief." If this were Dropsie Avenue, someone would be telling Izzy Cash, "Ganef!" In Bob Andelman's biography of Will Eisner. A Spirited Life, a story is told about Fisner's visit to Japan in 1960 for research-not on Japan, per se, but on the needs of the US military forces in Asia: this was during Eisner's long tenure producing a comics feature on contract to the army for PS: The Preventive Maintenance Monthly. Not in Andelman's book (but what biography can cover everything? Well, maybe S. T. Joshi's / Am Providence) is a trip Eisner took to Japan decades later, in 1994, to attend a forum that brought Japanese and American comics creators together: he was accompanied in the US contingent by Wendy Pini and Brian Stelfreeze. Ghost in the Shell's translator, Frederik L. Schodt, who interpreted for Eisner on that occasion, relates the encounter in his classic survey of the manga industry at its high tide, Dreamland Japan (much of the detail omitted there for space was included in Schodt's article in the January 1995 issue of Animerica). Richard Pini has remarked that among the mangaka they met were Buichi Terasawa, Tetsuya Chiba, Yumiko Igarashi, Shotaro Ishinomori, and Monkey Punch and Fuiiko Fuiio (A), Looking at these names in retrospect, there is the impression of this 1994 meeting as having been with the "elders" of the industry, those who made their reputation in the 1960s and seventies, rather than those who had become famous in the 1980s

or the up-and-comers of the early

nineties; imagine, for example, them meeting an alternate group that would have been composed of people like Rumiko Takahashi. Katsuhiro Otomo, Akira Torivama, Tatsuya Egawa, Tsukasa Hojo, and Kaiji Kawaguchi. I bring it up out of a curiosity as to what extent the Japanese hosts were interested in contacts between the contemporary industry and American creators. I wonder if there wasn't a generation gap that worked in two respects: one, the long-established creators were those who had the actual time and leisure to take an interest in foreign comics; two, those creators came of age in an era when the "success gap" between manga and American comics had not been nearly so wide, and thus may have had more respect for the latter. For example, in 1974, Mad magazine (which had such an influence on Monkey Punch) had a higher circulation in the US than Shonen Jump did in Japan, but by the time of the 1994 visit, Shonen Jump's circulation in Japan was twelve times that of Mad in the US.

- **82.3** For more on the chop, or *jitsuin*, please see the note for 71.3 in vol. 2's Disjecta Membra.
- 82.5 FX: SHA SHA—writing sound. The male protagonist in this story's name, Shakuya Itayado, is another joke; shakuya, when written with different kanji, means "a rented house"; itayado could mean "a shingle-roofed dwelling."
- 84.1.1 FX/balloon: GACHA—backpack rattling
- 84.1.2 FX/balloon: KACHA—backpack rattling
- 85.4 FX: GOSHI GOSHI—rubbing eyes

- 87.2 FX: FUNYA MUNYA—sleepy sounds
- 88.2 The first of the two kanji, sara, used to spell Sarada, means "plate" or "dish," and sarada, when spelled in katakana, also means "salad." Furthermore, the kanji sara and katakana sarada are both used in the phrase sarada hitosara, "one plate of salad." Plate ... shrimp ... plate of shrimp.
- 89.1 Itayado's sweeping pose with raised palm is a classic "Enough already!" gesture in double-act Japanese comedy.
- 90.1 See the note for 122.3 in vol. 5's Disjecta Membra for a quick refresher on the hostess club. That note mentioned that it's at the discretion of the client to try to convince the host or hostess (or vice versa) to hook up later on. Nene uses the standard phrase for this, literally asking if he wanted to go on an afutaa, an "after."
- 96.1 FX: GWOOOO DODO PU-WAAAAN—traffic and construction sounds
- 98.5 FX: GWOOOO—car sound
- 99.6.1 FX: KIIIII—brakes squealing
- 99.6.2 FX/black: DOKA—face hitting dash 100.1 FX: CHIKA CHIKA—hazard lights
- flashing

  100.3 FX: HYUN HYUN HYUN—pendulum swinging
- 103.1 FX: CHARARA CHARAAN—ringtone
- 107.3 "Bitter Valley" is the literal meaning of Shibuya, from the ward's original status as a clump of villages in a valley formed by the merger of two small rivers, located about four km east-southeast of the walls of Edo Castle (today the site of the Imperial Palace) during the Tokugawa era of 1603–1868. It's a reminder that districts that are today known for being

parts of great cities often began outside of them; for example, during much the same period in history. Greenwich Village was not a neighborhood of New York, but, as its name implies, an independent town about as far from New York City proper (which in the eighteenth century occupied only lower Manhattan) as Shibuva was from Edo Castle. Edo is in fact the traditional name of Tokyo, and some hint of the city's riparian roots is seen in the fact Edo means "estuary." The name is still in use in such expressions as Edokko. "child of Edo." said of one whose family has resided in Tokyo for some time-at a minimum, back to one's grandparents. The idea that a large number of the residents in Tokyo are actually from somewhere else well predates the modern era-under Tokugawa rule, the famous sankin kotai ("alternating attendance") system required the vassal lords of the shogun, no matter from what distant part of Japan they hailed, to spend every other year (and being noblemen, accompanied by a retinue) in Edo. The system, which was designed in part to drain resources provincial lords might have otherwise used to build up a power base, also filled the city with an ever-fresh supply of country-ass hicks who may have carried two swords, but still left with their pockets emptied by the crafty commoner **Fdokko** 

108.1 FX/balloon:JI—zipping up bag

108.5 This is, of course, not the first time the idea has come up in Kurosagi that realtors might have trouble renting a place where the previous occupant had met a tragic end; this was how Numata negotiated his price down in vol. 6's story that introduced the Shirosagi Corpse Cleaning Service (who will return in the next volume, by the way). This motif has occurred in other manga as well; in Excel Saga Vol. 20, a realtor attempts to get around the disclosure laws via strained euphemisms, saying that previous suicidal tenants "failed to achieve takeoff from the railing," or "arranged a self-suspension of questionable safety."

- 109.2 FX: BATAN—door closing
- 110.1 FX: DOFU—falling onto the bed
- 113.1 We return to the TV Kadokawa building seen in vol. 9's 2nd Delivery—
  once again, Kurosagi's original
  publisher is mixed up in this business. Note that in 115.6, Sarada's
  henchman/understudy Kobayashi,
  AKA Duke Kerekero (named, of
  course, for the sound a frog makes
  in Japanese, as emblazoned on his
  T-shirt) is reading Shonen Ace (see
  note for 153.1. below).
- 113.4 Sarada does not have the kind of appearance that typically has a -chan appended to it in manga, but Fujita's use of it here reflects what might be called showbiz talk, as in "Sarada. baby!"
- 114.2 Fujita's gesture is the one used by Japanese men to indicate they're talking about a woman in their life.
- 115.2 FX: PON—tapping with a rolled-up script
- 116.1 FX: BA-pulling close
- 116.4 Although Japanese has its own native words for "regular" when used as an adjective, when used as a noun, as in "make you a regular," they are more likely to use the English loanword regyuraa, as is used here. This was apparently first used

in Japan to describe sports players in a starting lineup.

118.7 FX: JYARI-footstep in gravel

119.2 FX: WEEEN—automatic doors opening

119.5 FX: NIMAA-smirk

120.4 FX: PINPOON—doorbell

120.5 FX: KACHA—door opening

120.6 FX: PA PA-brushing off leaves. Just as Itavado and Matsumoto refer to Sarada as "Sarada-shishoo" ("Master Sarada"-the same "master" as Numata used to address Master Azuma in vol. 10), this use of "brother" (Itavado greets Matsumoto as "Matsumoto-niisan." as his elder brother) is traditional for two apprentices under the same master. If you go back to the note for 165.4. it suggests that shishoo implies a venerable craft. The example given there was calligraphy, but there are comedy traditions in Japan that are centuries old, such as rakugo; see note for 151.3 below

121.1.1 FX/top: KOPOPO—iced coffee burping out of carton

121.1.2 FX/bottom: KARON—sound of clinking ice

122.5 FX: BASHU—sound of nail gun firing

123.1 FX: BASHU BASHU BASHU—
getting nailed

123.2 FX: DO-thump

123.4 FX: BATAN—closing door

123.5 FX: TATATA—running sound

123.6 FX: ZA GASA—climbing into tree through the leaves. The translator noticed (as the editor did not) that Matsumoto was brushing off leaves in 120.6, suggesting that he's leaving the scene of the crime the way he entered . . . climbing a tree to gain access to the emergency-exit stairwell, presumably to avoid being placed by witnesses or security

cameras as having ever entered the building. Judging by 128.1, it looks like he took the mug he touched, as well.

124.2 FX: GASA—pushing through leaves 124.3.1 FX/top: ZA—jumping out of leaves

124.3.2 FX/bottom: DA-landing sound

125.1 This sort of murder is what happens in a culture where you're not allowed to kill people with firearms, the way Jesus intended. It's like the bizarreries that come of not being able to show genitalia.

126.1.1 FX/top: BURORORO—car idling

126.1.2 FX/bottom: KI—braking sound 126.2 FX: BATAN—car door closing

126.3.1 FX: PINPOON PINPOON—doorbell

126.3.2 FX: PINPOON—doorbell

126.5 FX: KASHO—sound of card key being slid

127.1 FX: KACHA—sound of door latching closed

127.4 FX: PACHI—click

127.5 FX: PA PA—fluorescent lights coming on

128.4 FX: DOTAN—thud

128.5 FX: PEEPOO PEEPOO—ambulance sound

129.3 FX: BATAN—door closing

130.1 FX: HYUN HYUN—pendulum swinging

132.1 The idea that the regular experience of depersonalization is a mental disorder has serious implications for those who believe in a nonmaterial dimension to individual consciousness. Is this enlightenment diagnosed as a disease, or is it a disease that gives a false sense of enlightenment? The late Suzanne Segal attempted to grapple with these questions in her 1996 book Collision with the Infinite, which reflected on depersonalization disorder from both a psychiatric and a Buddhist perspective.

- 132.5 Ironically, Kereellis is deadpanning via a Kirk quote rather than Spock. Kereellis usually never misses the chance to suggest aliens' superiority to Homo sapiens, although his penchant for doing so with fictional aliens keeps the glimmer of suspicion alive that Yata is nothing more than an insane fanboy ventriloquist. Or perhaps it's just that since his host is such a big sci-fi fan, it influences the way Kereellis expresses itself? Or perhaps I'm overthinking it? No. Never in Disjecta Membra.
- 134.2.1 FX/white: KA KA—footsteps
- 134.2.2 FX/black: KIN—metal tip of cane striking floor
- 135.5 FX: KACHA—door opening
- 138.2 Eolithic, although not an actual scientific term, refers to a postulated earliest period of human culture preceding the Lower Paleolithic. This would be somewhat meaningless in archaeology, where the Paleolithic is held to have begun with the advent of the genus Homo; i.e., humans—hence there would be no period of human culture before that. It seems to be used here in the sense of auditioning new comedians at the earliest stage of their careers.
- 140.5 FX: KATA—rattling chair
- 141.2 FX: DOSA—thud
- 141.3 FX: JIJIJIII—zipper opening
- 141.6 FX: GATAN—falling down and knocking something over
- 143.1 FX: YURA YURA—unsteadily rocking back and forth
- 144.4 FX: GU—gripping nail
- 144.5 FX: GUGU—pulling on nail
- 144.6 FX: NUPO—nail coming out of flesh
  146–147.1 FX: GYAAAAAA—scream
- 146–147.4 FX: GATAAAN—body crumpling to floor

- 49.1 FX: GOGO DODO PUWAAN—construction and traffic noises
- 149.3 The signs say "Strawberry Pie— One-Man Show"; Nene, of course, named her act after her old club
- 149.4 FX: DO—crowd bursting out in laughter
- 150.1 I guess we were each waiting for the other to say the name "Yotsuba." Well, I'm not saying she'll turn out this way, but on the other hand I wouldn't rule it out entirely.
- 151.3 In the original Japanese, they talked about Strawberry Pie's prospects of winning the M-1 Grand Prix, an annual manzai (see vol. 7's Disiecta Membra, note for 68.2) contest sponsored by car-parts retailer Autobacs with a ten-million-ven first prize. Since manzai is a double act. Numata and Karatsu debated on whether the R-1 Grand Prix, which features rakugo (solo comedy where one person plays multiple characters) might not be more appropriate. It was with this chapter that The 153.1
- Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service, after much bouncing around between different Kadokawa magazines, returned to its original (and current) home, Shonen Ace—home also of Dark Horse's Neon Genesis Evangelion: The Shinji Ikari Raising Project, although in the words of the late John Leslie, "they're not very much alike."
- 154.4.1 FX/balloon:BO BO—sound of exhaust coming out
- 154.4.2 FX/balloon:BO—sound of exhaust coming out
- **154.5 FX: MMMM**—sound of power window coming down
- 155.4 FX: SU—picking up puppet
- 155.7 FX: MUKU-sitting up

156.2 FX: BA-eyes snapping open

156.4 FX: GAGOGO GOGOGO—sound of train passing overhead

157.1 FX: GOTOTON GOTOTON—sound of train passing

157.5 This is not the first time Kereellis has gone on about the Akashic Records: please see the note for 191.5 in vol. 9's Disiecta Membra.

158.1

FX: GACHA—door opening 159.4 Not long ago, a foreign licensing company brought some samples of merchandise into Dark Horse from Heidi, a Girl of the Alps, wishing to know if we would be interested in releasing goods based on this classic anime, directed by Studio Ghibli's Isao Takahata (perhaps anime's greatest director, when he feels like it: his longtime friend and collaborator Havao Mivazaki described him in his must-read Starting Point as a "descendant of a giant sloth"). Unfortunately, the charming, yodeling theme emitted by the Heidi notebook upon opening suggests the answer: "A-bue-li-to-di-ME-tú . . . aue sonidos son los que-oi-go-yo . . . " It wouldn't really find a market in North America, for Heidi was one of the many anime series of the past that Spanish-speaking anime fans got to enjoy, but never showed on English-language television. ("Never" is perhaps a dangerous word among anime fans: I'm always learning things about where and when anime showed back in the day from con panels like Dave Merrill's "Dave's Old School Classroom" or Mike Toole's "Dubs That Time Forgot.") 160.1 If you're wondering why Numata has suddenly switched sunglass styles,

it's probably because a little time-

we don't know how much-has

passed between 6th and 7th Delivery. There was also a hiatus for the Kurosagi manga itself in Japan during this time (see note for 153.1): 6th Delivery ran in the September 2. 2008, issue of Comic Charge, whereas 7th Delivery ran in the July 2009 issue of Shonen Ace. If these glasses don't do it for you, relax-he goes back to his classic shades midway through vol. 13.

160.3 FX: PITA-coming to a stop 160.4 FX: BA-dramatic pointing

162.1

The old man is likely referring to the great American firebombing raid on Tokyo the night of March 9-10. 1945, which killed 100,000 people. Mincing no words, commanding general Curtis LeMay said the dead were "scorched, boiled, and baked to death," and once remarked he believed that had Japan won the war, he would have been tried as a war criminal. John Dower, the great scholar of the propaganda aspects of the Pacific War whose Embracing Defeat won the Pulitzer Prize, discusses this in his recent, controversial comparison of WWII and the War on Terror, Cultures of War, Dower's aim is not so much to condemn LeMay as to point out that he, unlike many political and military leaders today. was willing to face up to the terrible reality of what he was doing, even as he believed it was the correct thing to do from a war-winning perspective. Dower also points out that. although Hiroshima made mass killing possible with a single bomb. the moral line to commit such killing had already been crossed with such acts as the Tokyo firebombing. which actually took more lives than the atom bomb at Nagasaki.

- 162.2 FX: DOOOOON—boom
- 162.4 FX/balloon:POTO-plop
- 163.2 FX: ZA ZA ZA—running in grass
- 163.4 FX: DWOOOOM—boom
- 164.1 FX: DOSA—dropping doll
- 164.2 FX: GOTOTON GOTOTON—train passing overhead
- 165.5 "Love doll" is pronounced rabudooru in Japanese; hence Numata and Yata's confusion.
- His comment is of course in refer-165.7 ence to Shonen Ace magazine, which theoretically should have content suitable for boys, i.e., shonen. This is something of a gag by now. as Shonen Ace is also the magazine that serialized Otsuka's MPD-Psycho. I've been editing the omnibus of CLAMP's Angelic Laver recently. which itself ran in Shonen Ace at the same time as MPD-Psvcho, and reflected on the fact the two titles were considered to have the same readership. The irony is also that Angelic Layer really is an old-fashioned shonen manga in mood-a story based around fighting tournaments where the protagonist is a scrappy, pure-hearted kid who fights hard but fair, and wants to make friends with rivals. "Dutch wife" (in Japanese. Dacchi waifu) is a term said to have its origins in the period of exclusion between 1641 and 1853 when the only foreigners allowed to legally trade (or even set foot near) the Japanese home islands were a small group of Dutch merchants. who even so weren't allowed to live on the mainland proper, but on a small (9.000 square feet, or about 836 square meters for those of you with guaranteed health care) artificial island in Nagasaki Bay called Deshima. Because the Dutch

merchants there also weren't allowed to bring their wives to the trading post, it was assumed that together with the clocks, astrolabes, and telescopes they were bringing to Japan, they were relying on gadgets to fulfill less celestial needs as well. Samurai Champloo, of course, advanced another theory.

- 166.2 FX: ZASA—rustling bushes
- 167.4 FX: BA—grabbing arm
- 168.3 FX: GATA GATA GATA—wheelchair rattling down slope
- 168.4 FX/balloon:JAPUN-splash
- 169.3 FX: GIRORI—glaring eye sound
- **160.4 FX: GOGOKWOOO**—sound of traffic up above
- 160.5 FX: HYUN HYUN—sound of pendulum swinging
- 171.2 You read that right; Sasaki and Karatsu have gone off to Okinawa together (in American terms, like taking a trip to Hawaii). More on this in vol. 13.
- 172.2 FX: BATAN—thump
- 173.4 FX: CHIRA CHIRA—glancing
- 175.1 Otaku not yet gone entirely blind will note besides Rei Ayanami on the far left, a doll of Yoko Littner from Gurren Lagann on the right (and to the right of Mumume-tan in panel 2). Yoko's presence is intriguing, as she doesn't really seem to fit in with the otherwise wan, waifish, and moé dolls the club possesses. And it can't be the Dollfie Dream version of Yoko, because she's only 58 cm tall. I didn't actually just write that, did 12
- 176.4 It has been suggested that this story about the S.S. has its origins in a prank research paper that was picked up as a real news article by several international papers in 2005. Part of Otsuka's joke here is that the

old man's account of his dead sister also recalls Grave of the Fireflies (which, like Heidi, Isao Takahata directed) and that the records of the Nazi love doll project were supposedly themselves destroyed during the notorious firebombing of Dresden. For more information, see the Slovenian arts site RE:akt!'s article "SS-XXX: Die Frau Helga" at www.reakt.org/ssxxx.

179.1 FX: DO DO DO-sound of tugboat putting along

182 4

FX: SUPO-sliding mask off of post 182.2 The joke here is that Numata can't remember Kim Jong-Il's name (he died just as this chapter was being lettered), despite the fact he's even more notorious a figure in Japan than in the US. On the other hand. this may also be related to the strangely cov practice in Kurosagi of not using actual Korean script (see note for 187.2 below) even when other cues strongly suggestand by suggest. I mean proclaim it in a banshee screech-the characters are Korean. By contrast, when Chinese characters appeared in vol. 4. they spoke in actual Chinese. It doesn't seem to come from any anti-Korean bias on the part of the manga; in vol. 10 the North Korean refugees were portrayed sympathetically, whereas the murderous drug smuggler preving upon them was Japanese. My guess is that the practice reflects more a desire not to offend Koreans in Japan through not literally using their language. This might be seen as simply offensive in another way (think of the long history in Western comics of Chinese or Japanese being portrayed as a random bunch of scratches),

but a symbolic fig leaf goes further in Japan than it does in the Westlike the thin bar of white-out in a porno manga, it serves not so much to conceal as to satisfy propriety. Japan is still coming to terms with its Korean minority (and the larger idea that you can be Japanese and vet not of Japanese descent), a process that involves the legacy not only of racism and politics but the unresolved issues of the Korean War, including a sizeable faction of Korean residents (the Chongryon) who swear explicit allegiance to North Korea. Despite casual online racism expressed in Japan and by nationalist groups (but don't we have those things too in America?). things have changed somewhat in Japan: the much-reported 2005 manga Hating the Korean Wave, after all, was only an attempted backlash against the fact that Korean TV stars and singers have found popularity in Japan. The richest man in Japan is ethnically Korean: Masayoshi Son, the founder of the venture capital firm SoftBank (he went to UC Berkeley, by the way). The sublime pointlessness of worrving about Korean influence "impurifying" Japan is suggested by Emperor Akihito's remark during a 2001 visit to Korea that Japan's own ancient chronicle, the Shoku Nihonai, states that the mother of the eighth-century Emperor Kammu was of Korean descent, and thus, so also is the Japanese imperial line.

182.5 FX: PAPAA-lights coming on

FX: DOSASA-th-thud 183.2

FX: BATAN-door slamming 183.4

185.5 FX: BACHA BACHA—splashing gasoline

- 185.6.1 FX/balloon: BACHA—splash
- 185.6.2 FX/balloon: BACHA-splash
- 187.1 FX/balloon: GARAN—empty gas can hitting floor
- 187.2 The thugs' speech is portrayed using the same kind of pseudo-*Hangul* script (i.e., Korean) that was used in vol. 10's story about illegal immigrants.
- 187.3 FX/balloon: GIIIII—door creaking open
  187.4 FX: KATA KATA KATA KATA—doll
- body rattling slightly
- 187.5 FX: ZU ZUZU ZU—feet dragging across floor
- **188.1 FX: ZUZUZU ZUZU—**doll approaching slowly
- 188.3 FX: PAAN PAAN—blam blam
- 189.2 FX/balloon: KIN—opening Zippo lighter
- 189.3 FX: SHIBO—sound of Zippo getting lit
- 189.4.1 FX: KAN—lighter hitting floor
- 189.4.2 FX: BO—gas igniting

coming out

- 190.1 FX: GWOOOO—blazing flames191.2 FX/balloon: DO—body hitting floor
- 191.4 FX: NUUUU—sound of the spirit
- 191.5 FX: FUWA—the spirit floating/ splitting up
- 192.2 FX: SU SU—sound of spirits passing into boxes
- **192.3 FX: SU**—sound of the spirit entering box
- 192.4.1 FX/balloon: KATA KATA—boxes rattling
- 192.4.2 FX/balloon: GO—something moving inside box
- 192.4.3 FX/balloon: GATA—box moving
- 192.6 FX: BA—arm coming out
  193.1 FX: GASA GOSO GASA BA
- GASA—dolls coming out of boxes
- 194.3 FX/balloon: PARA—sound of ropes falling away
- 194.5 FX: SUKU—standing up
- 196.2 I think our British readers would agree that this story might have easily been

- a "Jack Black and His Dog Silver" mystery. "So what happened to the evil foreigners, Jack?" "They fell into the grasp of the flaming sex dolls, Aunt Meg. The melting latex burned their features beyond recognition, and I helped PC Brown bury them in a lonely field."
- 196–197.4 FX/balloon: BURORORO sound of car driving away
- 198.3 FX: GI GI—sound of roof straining198.4 FX: BAKI GARA GARA—roof giving away and falling
- 198.6.1 FX: DO—stopping falling roof
- 198.6.2 FX/balloon: JYU—sound of silicone sizzling
- 200.1 FX: BWOOON GOGON—burning/ crumbling sound
- 202.4 FX: PACHI PACHI PACHI PACHI
  PACHI—clapping

204.2

In Japanese, shisukon, You may

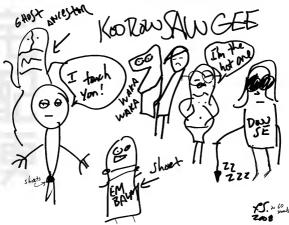
sometimes aet the impression this motif was cooked up by otaku in the cemetery of Prague, but bear in mind the Shinto creation myth that the islands of Japan themselves were the children of the sibling goddesses Izanagi and Izanami (to be fair, their relationship was more Shintaro Kago than Bow Ditama). No doubt the concept would have a larger place in Western culture, too. had Genesis commenced with the line "In the beginning, God and his little sister . . . "By the way, the editor recently had the chance at last to read an issue of the venerable British war comic series Commando Comics. I always knew from books like Sat. Fury what WWII German. soldiers said during moments of crisis-"Ach du lieber!" "Himmel!"but what did Japanese soldiers say? Thanks to Commando, I now know it was "By Shinto!"

204.3 The tales of old Japan collected by folklorist Kunio Yanagita (1875–1962) have of course figured as an inspiration to Kurosagi since vol. 1; if you'll recall, in vol. 6, Eiji Otsuka even made him into a sort of Edwardian detective character (that is, in the equivalent Japanese period—the last years of the Meiji era).

We leave you with our first-ever piece of Kurosagi fan art, by my co-worker Philip Simon, who edits Eiji Otsuka's MPD-Psycho as well as Eden, Blade of the Immortal, and many, many other manga. I told Philip that I was jealous of the beautiful pieces of fan art he was always getting for Blade, so he said

he would help me out, and managed to produce this in only sixty seconds. I pointed out to him that Sasaki looks like the little chick that Foghorn Leghorn tried to babysit to win the heart of the Widow Prissy: "But you said you needed my love to keep you warm!" "Madam, I don't need your love. I've got, I say, I've got my bandages to keep me warm." But Philip pointed out that no one under the age of thirty-five is likely to understand what I just said, so that settled the matter. See vou in vol. 13-or maybe someday even vol. 83, as Philip suggests . . . ?

KUROSAGI CORPSE DELIKAY SERVICE VOLUME 83



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## STAFF D



Embalming
「エンバーミング]: 死体修復

#### STAFF E



Channeling [チャネリング]:宇宙人と交信

STAFF E'



Puppet [マペット]:宇宙人が憑依

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